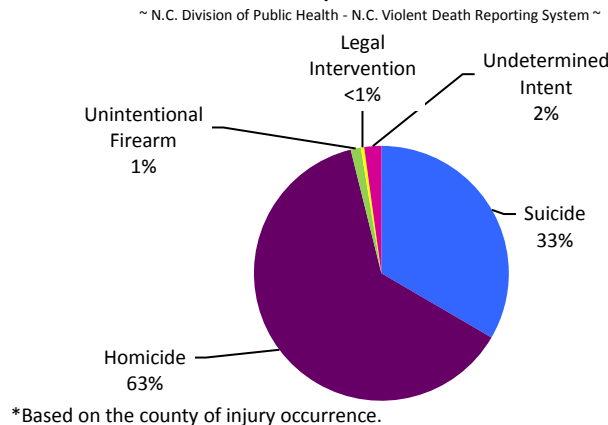


VIOLENT DEATH IN NORTH CAROLINA: ROBESON COUNTY INCIDENTS: 2004-2013

The North Carolina Violent Death Reporting System (NC-VDRS) is a CDC-funded state-wide surveillance system that collects detailed information on deaths that occur in North Carolina resulting from violence: homicide, suicide, unintentional firearm deaths, legal intervention and deaths for which intent could not be determined. NC-VDRS is a multi-source system that gathers information from death certificates, medical examiner reports, and law enforcement reports. The goal of this system is to aid researchers, legislators and community interest groups in the development of public health prevention strategies to reduce violent deaths. All deaths reported in this document are based on location of *occurrence* rather than residence and, instead of a rate, the ocurent ratio is reported. This statistic is derived from the total number of violent deaths resulting from injuries in a specified geographic region divided by the number of residents in this region. This document summarizes all fatal injuries from violence that occurred in Robeson County for the years 2004-2013.

Manner of Death: Robeson County, N.C.: NC-VDRS, 2004-2013*



• For years 2004-2013, there were 464 violent deaths from injuries sustained in Robeson County. Of these 464 deaths, 453 were N.C. residents (97.6%) and 428 were Robeson County residents (92.2%).

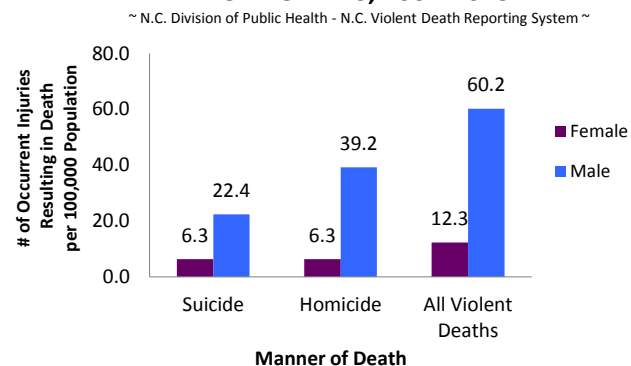
• There were 155 suicides (33.4%), 291 homicides (62.7%), six unintentional firearm deaths (1.3%), two deaths from legal interventions (0.4%) and 10 deaths of undetermined intent (2.2%).

• In Robeson County, the suicide ratio was 3.6 times higher in males than females, and the homicide ratio was 6.2 times higher in males than in females.

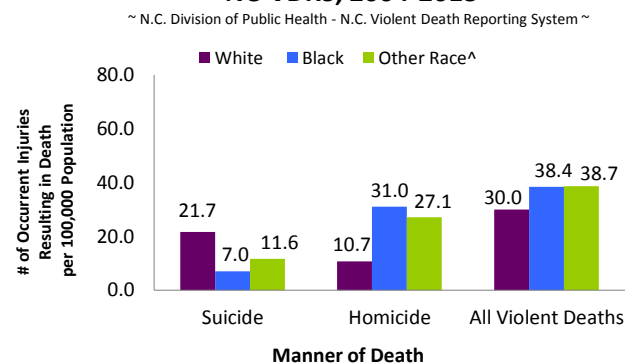
• Patterns of suicide and homicide differed by race. Suicide victims were more likely to be white than black. Whites had 21.7 suicides per 100,000 population compared to blacks with 7.0 and all other racial groups combined with 11.6 per 100,000 population.

• Blacks and others has more homicides than whites. Blacks had 31.0 per 100,000 and all other racial groups combined had 27.1 per 100,000 population, compared to whites with 10.7 per 100,000 population.

Manner of Death by Sex: Robeson County, N.C.: NC-VDRS, 2004-2013*



Manner of Death by Race: Robeson County, N.C.: NC-VDRS, 2004-2013*



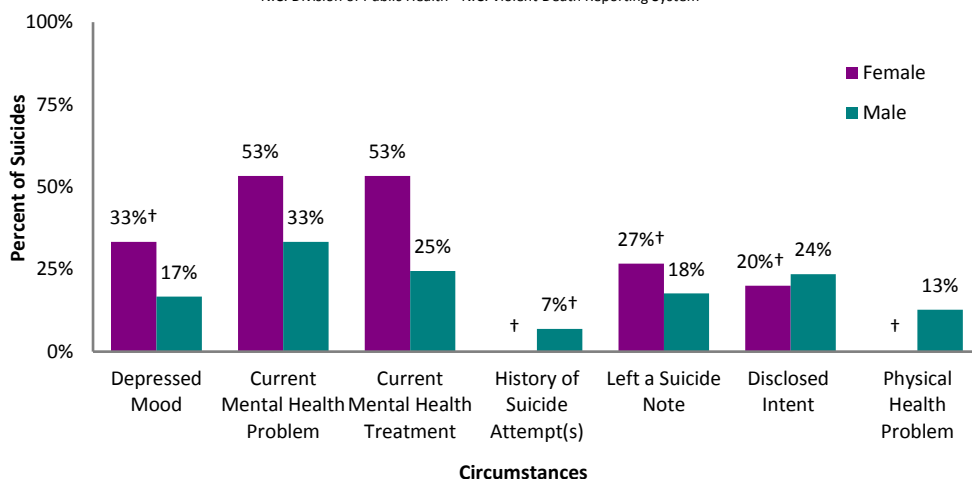
*Based on the county of injury occurrence.

^Other race refers to American Indians, Asians, other races, and unspecified or unknown race.

- Suicides and homicides displayed similar age patterns. Suicides (21.9 per 100,000) peaked among those 20-24 years old. Homicides also were highest among the 20-24 year olds (58.5 per 100,000).
- Most homicides (80.1%) and suicides (64.5%) were committed using firearms.
- Suspicion of intoxication was reported in 32.6 percent of homicides and 18.1 percent of suicides.
- For homicide incidents where one or more suspects were identified, the relationship of the victim to the suspect was known (current or former spouse/boyfriend/girlfriend, family, friend or acquaintance) more frequently for female (76.5%) than male (56.7%) victims.

Circumstances of Suicides: Robeson County, N.C.: NC-VDRS, 2004-2013*

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- Seventeen percent male and 33.3 percent of female Robeson County suicide victims with circumstance information were characterized as being currently depressed when they completed suicide.

- Fifty-three percent of female and 33.3 percent of male suicide victims were characterized as having a current mental health problem.

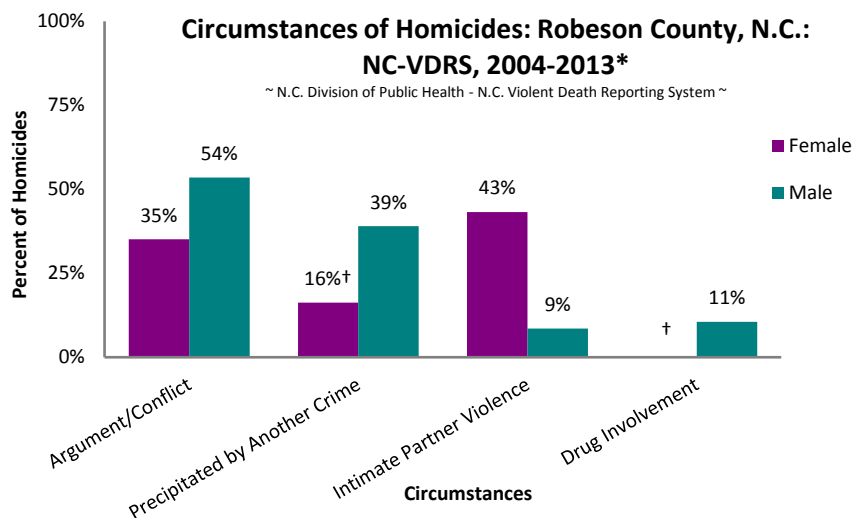
- Females (16.7%) were more likely to have attempted suicide in the past as compared to males (6.9%).

*Based on the county of injury occurrence. 85.2% of cases had circumstance information. Six females and seventeen males were missing circumstance information.

†The number of deaths is less than or equal to 10. The number of deaths is less than or equal to five and cannot be calculated

Circumstances of Homicides: Robeson County, N.C.: NC-VDRS, 2004-2013*

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- Arguments or conflicts were more likely to be a contributing factor for male homicides (53.5%) than for female homicides (35.1%).

- Sixteen percent of female homicides and 39.0 percent of male homicides were precipitated by another crime such as robbery, burglary or drug trafficking.

- Intimate partner violence was a contributing factor in 43.2 percent of female homicides, but only 8.5 percent of male homicides.

*Based on the county of injury occurrence. 81.4% of cases had circumstance information. Forty-nine males and five females were missing circumstance information.

†The number of deaths is less than or equal to 10. The number of deaths is less than or equal to five and cannot be calculated

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N.C. Division of Public Health / www.publichealth.nc.gov / Injury Epidemiology & Surveillance Unit/ 919-707-5425

N.C. Violent Death Reporting System / 919-707-5432

State of North Carolina / Department of Health and Human Services / www.ncdhhs.gov

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